Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-" Lobengrin." BOOTH'S THEATRE-8-" The Banker's Daughter." BIJOU OPERA HCUSE-8-" Vim." Casino-8-French Opera. Cosmopolitan-8-" White Slave." DALY'S THEATRE-8:30-Stoddard. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Modjeska. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" Daughter of Roland." BAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-"The Planter's Wife."

HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Salsbury's Troubadours. IADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" A Russian Honey-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition of paintings. NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-John McCuilough, SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-Will's Edouin, STAR THEATRE-8:30-" Vice Versa." THALIA THEATRE-8-" The Prince Consort." THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" The Maddy Day." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" Brighton. WAI LACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King."

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD? A complete set of Plans. Spicoffcations. Working Drawings, &c., for Frame Houses 10 cost from \$500 to \$2,500, designed and drawn up by experienced architects, from \$5 upwards. Hinstrated explanatory numblet forwarded on recent of 10 cents.

Fixed \$0.0, 7 Warren-st., New-York.

HUSBAND'S

CALCINED MAGNESIA.

Four FIRST PRESHEW MEDALS Awarded.

More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose
than other Magnesia.

For sale in Government Stamped Bottles, at Druggista'
and Country stores, and by
T. J. HUSBAND, JR., Philadelphia.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY, ARCHITECTS AND IRONMEN. Whereas, certain anonymous persons have brinted and are circulating a cast to the effect that the Hyati Patent of August 27, 1867, for Huminating Roots and Good Pavements has been recently declared invaid "after hearing and argument" before the laid, e of a circuit Court of the United States at Cleveland, Shror, the order of the card being to miscad and deceive the public, and to himre the patentee.

This is to give notice and to inform the public that the declasion was entirely an exparte one, the case going by DEFAULT because on the occasion referred to

No inveys was present to represent the Patentee.

No inveys was present to represent the Patentee.

No person was present to espeak a word in behalf of the Patente.

tens.
No Argument was made in its favor.
No Argument was made in its favor.
No And the infringers of the patent, on hand in full force, with connect any generals to dight for them, gained their battle!
How, under such diremissiones, could they lose it!
The clierk of the Court writes me that he notified the counsel who had been retained for the plaintif of the day when the case would be called: but he did not appear. General Leggett appeared for the defondant, and insisted upon a hearing

case would be called. But he did not appear, even a per appeared for the derendant, and insisted upon a hearing apon his plea."
Whether the Court under the circumstances had the power is do otherwise than it did is not my purpose now to inquire. It is the anonymous Card with which I am now dealing, and the decrytion of this card is its covert attempt. First—To make the unbile believe that some one appeared for the prient and made argument in its favor; and Second—That the decree of the Court is non as it was settles its fate and give cards blanches for its violation; neither if which is true. Infringers, whether makers or users, are as responsible as ever for violating it, and the rights of the paintee will be still enforced by all legal means. The question of validity or invalidity or invalidity in the violation and will not be until a mean. The approximation of the United States at Washington. D. C., to which the case has now been appealed. forc the Supreme Court of the United States at washing-out. O. C., to which the case has now been appealed.

Had the Patening been capable of the duplicity manifested in the card reserved to a suit in Virginia decided in favor of the piaintiff over a year ago, would have been heralded all over the country as rightly fractar sustained. But insemuch as the infringer in that suit would not fight, and the decision of the fourt was made consequently in the absence of any argument against the validity of the patent, the Patenitee could not in fairness claim a victory. How then let us ask is the State and the Country of the patent, the Patenitee of all Strument in favor of the patent, the infringers obtain a decision against it?

Strument in favor of the patent, the intringers sometimes sion against it! sion against it! and common sense of every man in the country, interested in and common sense of every man in the country, interested in this controversy, who believes in fair play and impartial play. THADDELS HYATT. New-York, March 28, 1883. CHARITABLE SOCIETIES' WOOD-YARD.

The undersigned charitable societies desire to appeal to the public for contributions, for the purpose of opening and operating one or more Wood-Yards, to furnish temporary employment and a labor test for unemployed, able-bodied men, irrespective of race, color or religion.

We believe this scheme to be a humane necessity, and that

such an enterprise can be conducted with succe s ul resulta in New-York, as it has been for several years in Boston, Phil-adelphia and other cities. delphia and other cities.

So, ther is needed as causal to commence the undertaking, and if this sum is not fully collected the donations will be re-HIGH. CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, by Chas. D. Kellogg, Or

ganizing Secretary.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, by ohn Howne, Secretary,
YOUNG MRE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, by
WITHAM W. HOPKINA Jr., President,
UNITED LIBRARY CHARITIES, by I. S. ISARCS, Secretary,
ST. JOHN S GUILD, by John W. Kramer, Master.

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y Tables, Bookcases, &c.,
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CULERIS PATENT ROLL DRIEK,
DANNER'S PATENT REVOLVING BOOKCASE.

MATTINGS.—Large shipments just received, our own importation. White, Red Check, Fine, Fancy Patour own importation White, sed Check, Fine, F terns, and solid colors. SHEPPARD KNAPP & Co., Sixth-ave, and 13th-st. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE.

WILLIE EDOUN SPARKS CO. Crowded signify. See Amusement column. The MODEMANN PEERLESS ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Tourists should go to Brazil and enjoy a U. S. & BRAZIL MAIL S.S. Co., New-York. WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.

We agree to Paper side waits of Front and Back Pariors, two Large-stooms on second floor, two Large-Rooms on third floor and Hall from top to bottom, with Fine Embossed Machine.

9-in. Gold Priese upon all except tairs floor, where first quality below Gold will be used—all to be done in a thorough workmanlike manner by the heat paper hancers—for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Henny maintineurers of wall Paper, we are enabled to give you such though the first price of the paper it as all principles of Hancers.

Ball Floor in the first from two to three thousand dollars more after navigo been papered.

Ball House and English Containing Hints on Decoration sent free.

H. Ball Hold Mak & Co.

Makers and Importers of Kare Curious and Expensive Wall Papers.

124 and 126 West 33d-st. near Broadway, New-York.

500 pieces Axminster Carpets we have just from \$1 50 per yard, SHEPPARD KNAPF & CO., Sixth-ave, and 13th-at.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Foreign.-The Queen has given her assent to

the nill relative to explosives. King Humbert, it is reported, is soon to visit Berlin. The trial of Joseph Brady for the Phonix Park murders was postponed until to-day; it is rumored that Delaney to turn informer. - Some alarm is felt in Ottawa owing to recent outrages. ____An extensive strike is in progress in Marseilles. DOMESTIC .- The New-York and Brooklyn Excise

bill passed the Senate yesterday. === The bill for the taxation of trust funds was defeated in the Assembly. ____ Two lives were lost in a fire at Westminster, Md.; four negroes were arrested as incenduaries. - The Ansonia House, at Ansonia, Conn., was burned, but all the inmates escaped. Heavy mortgages have been made by the Paige-Sexsmith Lumber Company of Wisconsin. There was an advance in prices at Chicago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Princeton Alumni had their annual dinner last night at Delmonico's; Presidents McCosh and Porter, the Rev. Dr. Paxton and others made speeches. === The explosion of a burglar-alarm in the Post Office caused a repert to be circulated yesterday that an infernal machine had been sent to Jay Gould's daughter. === Ex-Mayor Grace gave a dinner to Charles de Lesseps ; General Grant, ex-Secretary Evarts and others made speeches. ____ At the meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Congregational Association a resolution requesting Mr. Beecher to return to it was adopted unanimously. The appointments of the East New-York Conference were announced. Mrs. Rebecca Bruggy died from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by her husband. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.46 cents. = Stocks were dull and lower early, but later were active and advanced, and closed steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and cloudy weather with light rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 62°; lowest, 45°; average, 5278°.

Those doctors who wish to be allowed to consult with whom they please may, or may not, be victorious when the struggle over the revision of the medical code is finally ended. Certainly they will have to make a hard fight. The forces against them are strong, well organized and have a single purpose. It begins to look as if all the discussion on the disputed point which we have had up to this time was as nothing to that which is to come. But one position of the liberals is clearly unassailable. They want to fight it out in this State regardless of what doctors elsewhere may think or say. Here we have our own laws governing the study and practice of medicine, and our own legal medical societies. Here is the place to settle the question of the code. Then when it is decided there will be some binding force in

The annual reassignment of Methodist ministers, although still the most noteworthy feature of the Conference sessions, does not now awaken the commanding interest which it called forth when the changes were kept carefully locked in the breasts of the Bishop and his Council of Presiding Elders until the last moment. Now all prominent churches make their own arrangements, which receive the Bishop's sanction merely as a matter of form. Nevertheless, the fact that a minister cannot remain in one church longer than three years is considered by many a defect of the itinerant system which is not offset by the advantages that are claimed for it. Only a few years ago the pastoral term was extended from two years to three; and a still further extension may soon be demanded.

A noteworthy feature of the speech-making at the dinner of the Princeton Alumni last night was the address of Dr. McCosh. The tact that he wishes to retire from the Presidency of Princeton lent additional significance to his remarks. Dr. McC sh pointed out the way the college has been thriving since 1861, when he became its executive head. The number of instructors has been increased from eighteen to thirty six. Most of the departments have been enlarged and new ones have been added. Two or three millions have been contributed to the building fund of the institution, nine fellowships have been endowed, a splendid telescope has been given, and many minor improvements have been made. The number of students has nearly doubled. Dr. McCosh points out that the only department which has been neglected was his own-Philosophy. Now he thinks it is time he devoted himself to its welfare more closely.

A peculiarly absurd resolution was offered yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. One of the members moved that all corporations controlling piers on the river fronts in this city should construct a floor over their buildings to which poor people might resort for an airing. It is desirable always that the laboring classes should have their lot softened as much as possible; but when the day arrives that it is proper and wise to tax one class of citizens for the amusement of another, the water front corporations will probably wish to make their forced contributions in some other way than Alderman Seaman proposes. Of course, no one, not even a person so obtuse as the average Alderman is. would ever expect such a resolution as this to pass the Board. But the mere suggestion shows how utterly certain politicians will ignore all the first principles of morals, not to say of good government, for the sake of a little cheap notoricty.

Just as some of our lagging city authorities have been driven to the point of actually enforcing the excise laws, the Legislature at Albany spreads confusion here by passing a new excise law for New-York and Brocklyn. This measure is the result of the friendly efforts of Grady and Campbell in behalf of the liquor-sellers. The new law allows anybody to have a license to sell liquor who has a good moral character-and there is nothing easier for disreputable people to do than to get a certificate of good character. Then, too, the license is good for any place in the city. When a rumseller makes himself a nuisance in one neighborhood, all he will have to do will be to rent a new stand. The most precious immunity, however, which this privileged class will have is the freedom from summary arrest for breaking the law unless it is done on Sunday. No matter how flagrant the offence, a warrant must be first obtained by the policeman. The basis of this bill is vicious as can be. It is the theory that rum-selling is really all right; but that a few checks must be put on it to satisfy the scruples of Puritanical people.

SHOWING THEIR HANDS. On Monday evening the Democrats in the As-

sembly, acting of course under instructions from the recognized party managers, turned their backs on Civil Service Reform. They took up the leading bills providing for the reform only to demonstrate their cordial hostility to them. Among the bills was the one introduced by Mr. Roosevelt, whose provisions have already been given in these columns. It is a sensible, wholesome, non-partisan measure, modelled closely upon that of Mr. Pendleton in its essential features. The men who oppose it may justly be set down as hopelessly joined to the idols of the spoils system. For it simply provides for filling the subordinate public offices of | two years' time no less than \$342,548 56. It this city by a judicious, common-sense competitive examination, regard being had not to political influences, not to the applicant's usefulness in caucuses or conventions, but to his same power to-day, and when it uses that general capacity, his fitness for the place for which he is a candidate, and to his trustworthiness. Such, in brief, is one of the bills which the Democrats of the Assembly opposed on because they reach very few ears and influ-Monday night, and which they as good as ence very few of those whom they reach. But killed by voting—at this late day of the ses- the preaching of The Irish World is quite an. danger of antagonizing its principles. If he colony is a man who owned a carriage shop in Russia

sion-to "progress." General Spinels, more outspoken than the rest of his party associates, actually jeered at Mr. Roosevelt for introducing such a bill, and declared, unrebuked by any of his fellow Democratic leaders, that the whole thing was too thin and would deceive nobody!

And so it appears that it is the settled policy of the Democracy of New-York to resist Civil Service Reform. Nobody believes that these Democratic Assemblymen in bringing these bills to naught acted simply upon their own judgments or represented simply themselves. Legislators do not dispose of bills of so much significance without first taking counsel of the recognized party leaders and managers. Therefore the defeat of Civil Service Reform in the Assembly, and therefore in the Legislature, must be regarded as having been accomplished "by and with the advice and consent" of Grover Cleveland, the official head of his party : of Daniel Manning, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; of Samuel J. Tilden, the chief Anti-Tammanyite ; of John Kelly, the chief Tammanyite; and of other Democrats of controlling influence in the party. If the men we have named had urged the Democrats of the Assembly to pass the Civil Service Reform bills, the bills would have been passed. Hence we are fully warranted in asserting that the attitude of these Democratic Assemblymen is to be regarded as the attitude of the party. In spitting upon Civil Service Reform they were not only revealing the quality of their own statesmanship but showing also what is the dominating Democratic sentiment throughout the State in regard to that commanding issue.

Not long after the death of the beloved Garfield, a Democratic State Convention met at Albany. Pointing to his assassination the Convention made an emphatic demand in one of the planks of its platform for a reform of the Civil Service. That demand was renewed in the platform upon which Grover Cleveland ran, and he himself in his letter of acceptance and in his answer to the questions addressed him by the Civil Service Reform Association professed to be zealous for the retorm. But now that the time for words is passed and the time for deeds has come, the mask falls off. The Democracy will have none of Civil Service Reform. At the mouth of General Spinola it declares that it is "too thin." A political party that thus chooses to make shipwreck of its principles because of the constraint of its appetite deserves the execration of all men who are really public-spirited and patriotic, who really desire the prosperity of the Republic. The wisest, most experienced, most conservative and most unselfish men in both parties are at one in believing that the spoils system must perish if our country is to go on prospering and to prosper. The Democracy of the foremost State in the Union having solemnly pledged itself to assist in the overthrow of the pestiferous system, when the time for action arrives demonstrates anew its capacity for blundering and its unworthiness of public confidence by turning up as a stumbling-block.

What wonder that the Democracy has been out of power in the nation for a quarter of a century? Never a four years pass by but they make such a mess of it in some State in which they have full swing for the time being that the diagusted electors say: "We won't have this sort of foolishness repeated on a larger scale." That is what level-headed men the country over will say as they read how the Democratic Assembly of New-York slaughtered Civil Service Reform.

THE AMERICAN IRISH AND MR. PARNELL. It is easy to understand why Mr. Parnell has changed his mind and decided not to visit America this spring. When he first announced his intention of coming his friends and supporters here were conducting the Irish campaign against England in accordance with Land League methods. They did not counter nance open violence, and they professed to believe in agitation by lawful and humane means. Within the past few weeks they have a radical and remarkable change of position. Led by The Irish World and Messrs. Sheridan and Egan they have become the most zealous advocates in this country of the dynamite policy. Two weeks ago The Irish World made a complete change of front and came out enthusiastically for dynamite as the only remedy left for the redemption of Ireland. The whole paper was literally saturated with the dynamite gospel. In his wildest moments O'Donovan Rossa never advocated an infernal method of warfare with more infamous zeal. There were articles on "Dynamite as a Revolutionizer," Dynamite as a Refermer," and dynamite as a Divine agency for the doing away of older and

more costly methods of warfare. One of the articles closed with this diabolically ingenious sentiment: "If dynamite as a political revolutionizer will produce great good and little suffering, it is not too much to hail it as the friend of humanity." Another with this in the same vein: "If the dynamite policy forces from Irish politics the gentry who keep up the pretence that all that Ireland needs is a modification of English tyranny, that alone would be sufficient to win for it the support of earnest Irishmen who are determined that Ireland shall be a nation once more." These are merely stray samples of the spirit which permeated the entire paper. The use of dynamite was advocated with many pious ejaculations and with specious arguments of its small sacritice of human life compared with the lives lost in regular warfare, all calculated to confuse reader. The subsequent issue of the paper was filled in the same way, and the explosion in the Government offices in London was hailed as the first step in "practical warfare," and as an exploit for the Irish race to be proud of. Messrs. Sheridan and Egan took up he same cry in their talks with the reporters. Then came the official call for the Philadelphia Convention. This came from an Irish body which has hitherto opposed the dynamite wing of the party, and has strenuously insisted tion. Mr. Egan visited the president of the body while he was preparing the address, and when it appeared it bore the marks of the dynamite influence. It was filled with bitterness and rancor toward England, and contained not a word of censure for the London explosion, or of disapproval of that kind of

To comprehend the full significance of these various utterances several things must be taken into account. In the first place, The Irish World is undoubtedly the most powerful Irish newspaper in America. It was through its agency that Mr. Parnell's Land League received the bulk of its American contributions. It collected and sent to the League in about was the organ of the League in America, and spoke with more power than all the rest of the Irish press combined. It speaks with the power to advocate dynamite the matter becomes worthy of serious attention. The rayings of O'Donovan Rossa amount to nothing.

other thing. Then consider who Mr. Egan and Mr. Sheridan are. Mr. Egan was the treasurer of the League, and received the funds sent from America. Mr. Sheridan was the agent of the League in Ireland, and distributed its funds. Both men, like Mr. Patrick Ford, of The Irish World, were the friends and confidants of Mr. Parnell. Thus his most devoted, useful and trusted supporters in America have gone over to the dynamite policy, and have carried the majority of the Irish Americans with them, if their own claims are to be believed. Mr. Ford says the Philadelphia Convention will either come out openly for dynamite, or favor it negatively by declining to condemn its use. The few remaining opponents of dynamite among the Irish leaders admit the danger of this action, and say that nothing but Mr. Parnell's presence can prevent it.

These facts being made known to Mr. Parnell in London, he decides to remain away from Philadelphia, and to keep all his Parliamentary associates away also. If the convention adopts the dynamite policy, what will Mr. Parnell do? He can scarcely hope to retain his leadership and lose the American contributions. Will he break with his American friends, or will he too go over to dynamite? A timely illness kept him away from Parliament on Monday when the bill increasing the penalties for the criminal use of explosives was passed, and it is intimated that he will not feel able to participate actively in politics for some time. When he recovers the dynamite excitement may have passed away and he will have escaped the perplexing necessity of making a record upon the question.

EXCUSING REPUBLATION. The latest excuse for repudiation-and it is a little remarkable that it has not been offered before-is that the General Government set the example and led the way when it compelled the States lately in rebellion and the Confederacy to repudiate the obligations incurred during the war. The plea now is that the General Government so got the seceding States in the habit of repudiating their debts that now they cannot help it. It has become second nature to them. Whenever they see an outstanding obligation the temptation to repudiate it, or scale it, or refund it, or do something with it except pay its face value, is irresistible. Tennessee, Louisiana, Virginia-all the Southern States that find themselves uncomfortably burdened with debts-are calmly drawing the wet sponge across the slate and so settling their accounts with creditors. And when any exception is taken to the performance by people of the loyal States, who see that such a course of conduct is injuring the reputation not alone of the seceding States but of the whole family and incidentally of the General Government, they say: "The General Government got us in "this way by forcing us to repudiate debts in-"curred in the attempt to break up the Union and establish the Confederacy, and it is its fault if we continue the practice."

Of course the difference between the two cases is obvious and easily apprehended. The debt incurred by the Confederate States socalled differed from an ordinary debt in the same way in which any gambling transaction differs from an honest business transaction. The men who invested in Confederate securities did it upon the condition, fairly nominated in the body of the bond, that the Confederate States should secure their independence. It was a very great risk for capitalists to take, and they took it at a corresponding discount. Men who bought Confederate scrip or in any form loaned money to the Confederacy did it at enormous rates of interest for the purpose of establishing a rival Government to the Federal Union, and with the understanding that their loss would be total in case of failure to establish the Confederacy. It having failed, the signers and issuers of these securities cannot be held for the debts of a defunct concern, and certainly no reasoning person would for a moment endeavor to maintain the duty of the General Government to re imburse the men whose investment had the sole aim and purpose to compass its own destruc-

The new defence of repudiation is too ridiculous to be entertained for a single instant. The people of the repudiating States have no excuse whatever. The obligations they have been wriggling and twisting to avoid were honestly incurred and there is no reason in the world why they should not be honestly met, except the one worn-out reason that it might involve some hardship and self-denial for the taxpayers. And it is no excuse for non-payment of a debt that the payment would subject the debtor to inconvenience.

SATED!

The thrilling intelligence is transmitted from Washington of a solemn conference between Governor B. F. Butler and the Hon, Perry Belmont. They met to compare views about the future of the Democratic party, and to decide what Tariff policy would be most likely to save it from defeat. Few more momentous meetings than that have ever been held anywhere, in any country, at any time. Picture in your mind's eye the great encounter. On the one hand the stordy figure of the bald-headed and veteran Butler, with philosophic and statesmanlike mien, and keen albeit somewhat commingled gaze. On the other, the slim figure of the boyish Belmont, the interrogating and irthe moral perceptions of the Irish repressible Perry. Between them the fate of a great political party hangs trembling in the balance.

Who says that a party which can win the

support and the self-sacrificing devotion of such statesmen as these is not great? Here are two shrinking and modest servants of their country who are so impressed with the gravity of the situation that they rise up simultaneously and hold a conference. "Don't let there be any false modesty in us about this," they say. "Don't let us wait till the party upon lawful and peaceable methods of agita; "calls upon us to come and save it; let us "rather rise up and save it of our own accord. "Are we not the only live statesmen it has "left? Who shall save it if we do not?" That is true patriotism. The thoughtful observer casts his eye over the Democracy in vain to find leaders more entinent or smore honored than this somewhat incongruous pair. To be sure, a good many Democrats have remarked lately with sulphurous emphasis that they don't like Butler and wont have him for a can didate, but that makes very little difference to him. He knows that the party needs him, and if the party won't take him he will take the party. As for Perry, he is by unanimous consent the Democracy's only rising statesman. We have been favored with only a brief intimation of what occurred at this great conference. Perry," said Benjamin, as he took the budding genius of Long Island by the hand, " Perry, my boy, the thing for the Democratic party to do is to run a high-tariff man for the Presidency in 1884." There the information stops. What Perry said in response is not known now, and may never be known. He may have said that as the Democracy was a free-trade party, a high-tariff candidate would be in

did, we can imagine Benjamin replying with a confidential and complicated wink: "Leave "that to me! What think you of this combina-"tion: For the head of the ticket, Benjamin F. "Butler; for the tail, Perry Belmont? The "head would be high-tariff and the tail freetrade. As for the platform, I'm building that "in Massachusetts now. We'll run on the "Tewksbury Almshouse Scandal"

We can imagine that this programme was adopted unanimously by the conference with great enthusiasm, and that both statesmen emerged from the convocation serenely happy in the consciousness that a great crisis had been met nobly. Of course, we have no trustworthy information that they averted the threatening peril in this way; but knowing both men as well as we do, we feel morally certain that it would not for a moment occur to either of them to meet the crisis in any other

The promptitude with which the Democracy of this State passes bills concealing big jobs and municipal changes, through which to provide the sinews of war and patronage for their hungry bordes, is significant of what the party is likely to do on a grander scale if it should come into early control of the National Government. The Legislature has attempted to change the Fire Department of Buffalo and the Excise Department of Brooklyn solely for partisan purposes; and both the proposed charters for New-York City are designed to strengthen one or the other of the Democratic factions here. They have got control of the State Capitol job, and are devising a bigger scheme of plunder in the Aque-

Governor Cleveland has just written a veto mes sage in which occurs the assertion that " parties are made for the people." The Governor must not talk that way if he desires to be regarded as an orthodox Democrat. It is the Democratic doctrine by a large majority that the people are made for the

The alternative proposed by the plausible but grasping gentleman to his comrade ran: "Now I'll take the turkey and you can have the buzzard; or you can take the buzzard and I'll have the turkey." John Kelly must begin to realize by this time that the treatment accorded to him in the "divide" at Albany this winter has been equally generous it is rumored that he will soon inform the regular Democrats, in simple, direct terms, that unless he is at once taken off an exclusively buzzard diet and helped bountifully to the turkey he will entirely ignore harmony and the homogeneousness of the party and resume the war-path.

The advertisement in another column, signed Thaddeus Hyatt, will call up many reminiscences among the elder generation of readers. This is the Thaddens Hyatt who was conspicuous in the struggle to make Kansas a free State with the aid, if necessary, of Sharp's rifles, and the Thaddeus Hyatt long struggle with a committee of Congress who insisted on his telling what he was unwilling to tell made one of the most picturesque incidents in the legislative Anti-Slavery contests of that day. He was benered by the friendship of Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, and all the conspicuous Anti-Slavery leaders, and there is no Republican of the early days who will see his name signed to this advertisement now without a hearty wish that he may be able to enforce his rights in any patent he may own anywhere and against anybody.

PERSONAL.

The portrait of General Grant that was commenced by Le Clear and finished by Bierstadt has been placed in the East Room of the White House. Miss Mary A. H. Gay, who was prominently instrumental in establishing the Confederate Soldiers' Cemetery at Franklin. Tenn., thus now under-taken the task of raising money for a monument to the late Senator Hill, of Georgia.

William Leadham Bright, second son of John Bright, was married a few days ago to Miss Isabella McIvor Tylor. The ceremony was performed by Canon Farrar, and in the Carshalton parish church although both the bride and groom, and their fami-lies and friends, are Quakers.

Professor B. F. Shaub, superintendent of the public schools of Lancaster County, Penn., has been unanimously elected by the trustees to succeed Dr. Edward Brooks, resigned, as principal of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville. He is an alumnus of the school and has been success-

Professor Archibald Geikie denies that he was among those who petitioned the Frerch Governnent to pardon Prince Krapotkine. "I was asked he says, " to sign the petition, but at once and emphatically refused, believing that a man's tastes and pursuits cannot be pleaded as affording any reason why he should not be punished when he breaks the

The French Chamber of Deputies has continued to the niece of Hippolyte Bisson the pension awarded to her mother (Bisson's sister) in 1828. Bisson, a naval lientenant, was given charge of a pirate cruiser captured by the French in the Archipelago, and was ordered to take it into a French port. During a gale off Stampalia two of the prisoners on board escaped and swam ashore. As soon as the storm ceased they brought their comrades to retake the ship. Bisson with his crew of fifteen men organized a gallant defence against 130 pirates. He was overpowered and the enemy boarded his vessel carrying everything before them; but Bisson managed to creep down to the magazine and fire it, destroying the pirates at the sacrifice of his own A monument was erected to him at L'Orient. courage and devotion, and the Chamber has earned the gratitude of at reast one branch of the service by perpetuating the pension accorded to the Bisson family.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 10 .- Senator Warner Miller, General Anson G. McCook and Congressmen Wadsworth, of New-York, and Townsend, of Ohio, visited the Mexican Congress to-day. Senator Miller will return to the United States overland. Justice Pot er, of the New-York Supreme Court, and Professor Potter, of Washington University, St. Professor Potter, of Was Louis, are also in this city.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- The new Postmaster-General, Judge Gresham, arrived here this evening. He was met at the depot by Minister Foster, the president and secretary and two or three members f the Indiana Republican Association, and Judge Butler, his old law partner. There was no formal ity of reception. The Indiana Republican Associa-tion have arranged for a reception to be given Judge Gresham, the date of which has not yet been fixed. He will enter upon his duties at the Post Office Department to-morrow.

GENERAL NOTES

It is estimated that not fewer than 10,000 raons now arrive weekly in St. Paul and are for parded to the remote Northwest by the Northern

The Paris Gaulois is said to have adopted a novel plan for attracting patrorage. It undertakes to usure every subscriber in the sum of \$1,000 against death by railroad or carriage accident, in case of injury paying a proportionate amount

In cutting away the knolls about the old ort at Lake George to obtain earth and gravel for repairing the railroad embankment the workmen lately dug into what was doubtless at one time the military burial ground. Seven skeletons were exhumed, nearly all of which bear the marks of battle. One skull has a builet hole in the forchead, and when the sand was shaken from it out dropped the flattened builet.

An ejectment suit in which the plaintiff is 101 years old, is abou. to be tried in Reading, Penn. It is brought by Baltzer Gehr, the son of a captain in the Revolutionary army, who hopes to dispossess number of his relatives, one of is in her ninety-third year, and to recover a farm of 221

The colony of Hebrew refugees from Russia. about seventy-five in number, which was established at Waterview, Middlesex Co., Va., last October, is in a flourishing condition and likely to become the nucleus of a populous settlement. The principal member of the and employed thirty-five workmen. He speaks half dozen languages and is generally intelligent. The con mon speech of the colony is a barbarous jargon which no outsider can understand, and which would have ba-fled the linguists of the Day of Pentecost.

The managers of the coming exhibition of The managers of the coming railway appliances did not organize that enterprise with the expectation that it would be financially profitable, the expectation that it would be financially profitable. but the general interest in it is so great that a con able sum over and above all expenses is likely to be received. Whatever the net proceeds may be they will be entirely devoted to benevolent purposes connected with the railroad interest, and the proposition to apply them to a fund for the establishment of a National hospital and home for disabled railroad employes is favorably regarded.

A member of the French Academy who owns a fine farm in Normandy and takes special pride in his high-bred cows and pretty dairy has been perplexed and distressed by the strange appearance which the milk assumed after it had stood a few hours in the pans. Upon its surface dark blue spots would appear, destroying its private attractions and its market value. Moreover, all the people in the neigh were convinced that the dairy was an abode of the Evil One, with whom some of them even went so far as to identify its owner. For two years the academician pon-dered the mystery in vain, but at last he has reached the simple conclusion that the vessels containing the milk were not theroughly cleaned. The microscope re-vealed hosts or fungous germs, for which, through the lack of a sufficiently prolonged bath in boiling water, the pans afforded an excellent breeding ground. Immersion for at least five minutes effectually destroys these or-ganisms, and that treatment has been adopted at the Norman dairy of M. Ruset.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Democratic journals as they contemplate the hair-pulling going on in their own party look with a great deal of alarm upon the prospect of the Republican party harmonizing. They can't possibly see how such a result can come about and try to extract comfort from petty differences that have occurred in time past. There s just cause for this worry on the part of the Democrats, for their only hope of success lies in Republican divis-ion. It is a significant fact that the year before the Presidential campaign begins sees the Democrats divid-ing and the Republicans uniting. There is in this fact just cause for Democratic grief.

The candidates for Speaker of the Democratic House have already engaged tent room for the big circus that is to come off next fall in Washington. A dispatch from that city mentions where each man will "plant his standard," or in other words where he will mount a chair and beg for votes, offering for each a committee chairmanship. The number of brass banks on hand promises to exceed anything seen in Washington on a similar occasion in eight years. Active operations will probably begin as soon as the Ohio convass is over. The country can calculate accordingly and get ready a strong tonic to carry it through the struggle.

It needs but little observation to "see that the Democrats are keenly watching the situation in Ohio and are laying their plans to capture the State this fall if possible. Their chief reliance is again the liquor With the aid of the saloons they hope to elect the Governor, the Legislature and the judges, and so gain complete control of the State. The party outside of the State is freely tendering advice to the Democrata there, and all the resources of the Democracy will be there, and an the resources of the Democracy win of levied upon to win a victory. In this situation the duty of the Republicans is plain. Good candidates, a straight-forward platform and an earnest fight will give the State to the Republicans by a good majority. The people are in no mood for trades and will emphatically condemn any party that attempts to profit by them. The Republicans should plan their campaign accord-ingly.

Faint evidences are visible that the friends of Mr. Randali are rallying to his support. Paragraphs deprecating a pronounced free-trade triumph in the Speakership contest and pointing out how seriously it would embarrass the party in the Presidential campaign, are beginning to appear. The folly of reading the old Whig element out of the party by taking extreme ground on the tariff question is also dwelt upon. A Virginia paper. The Staunton Vindicator, would even like to see Mr. Randall made the Presidential candidate of the Democracy, and points out how neatly he would straddle the whole tariff issue as follows: " Mr. Randail is the embodiment of the prevailing idea now on top in the American mind-that the time is not come for free American mind—that the time for a monopoly-creating high protective tariff has long ago passed. He is the sort of man that the practical mind of the country will gather around in 1884 while the theorists are hunting up doctrinaires as exponents of their ideal future." The free-traders have been having things their own way for some time, but their opponents are evidently plucking up courage for the inevitable fight.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB CONCERT. Mr. Richard Hoffman's appearance upon the peculiar attraction at the last concert of the Philharmonic Club's series for this season at Chickering Hall last evening. Mr. Hoffman played the piano-forte part in Schumann's Quartet in E flat (op. 47) with the finished grace so certain in all his work, his restraint of manner well belitting the composition, in which the plano-forte is on the whole unusually subordinate to the other instruments. In the piano-forte solos Mr. Hoff-man's charming talent was more easily, though not more plainly, visible. The numbers were strongly contrasted -a well-marked, melodious and beautifully wrought octurne of Rubinstein, given with the utmost poetic feeling; a compact though tricksy gavotte by Sgambati; and Wollenhaupt's transcription of Wagner's Spinning Song from the second act of "The Flying Dutchman." The transcription is clever. Mr. Hoffman took it at a great pace and played it with surpassing clearness and

The transcription is elever. Mr. Hoffman took it at a great pace and played it with surpassing clearness and ease, and the perfection of dynamic shading. The performance, as was inevitable, caused his recall several times and final reappearance at the instrument.

Now that Sgambati's pame begins to appear on our programmes it may be hoped that next year we may hear some of the larger works of this excellent nussician. He has written two plano-forte quintets, a concerto and a symphony; and his writings had the warm approval of Richard Wagner.

The club played the melting adugio from Rubinstein's C minor Quartet, and an interesting scherzo from Cherubin's Quartet in E flat. Reinforced by Messrs. Kengescheid, Danz, F. Henmann and Aubert, they gave Svendsen's Octet in A major (op. 3), the beauty of which does not appear until the third movement, of which the strongly marked and beautiful theme is used in the finale. The work of the club was of the usual excellence. A reirospect of their season's concerts succepts saying, if it be not ungracious to seem fault-finding with any management which has provided such a body of pure music, that ice desire for mere novelities is one that may frequently well be tempered, and the matural anxiety to lighten and break up programmes by the introduction of solo performers need not be indulged out of regard for the presumed desire of such audiences as assemble at these concerts. The general public will be attracted to chamber-misle concerts by my "miscellaneous" appearance of the programmes; and the proper andlence of the 'club, which is now well established, will prefer to have them fairly "strict."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The Italian opera this evening is "Lohenerin," with Mme. Albani as Elsa, which is one of her

The first production in America of Lecocq's Le Grand Casimir" occurs this evening at the Casino, ith Mme. Theo as Angelina.

The Park Theatre in Indianapolis is to be turned into a first-class vaudeville theatre, and will be opened as such about June 1, by the Dickson Brothers, of that city.

The Meigs Sisters Vocal Quartet will give their annual concert on Tuesday evening, April 17, in Chickering Hall, assisted by MDe. Zellie de Lussan, Miss Maud Morgan and Messrs, George W. Morgan, Carl Fein-tiger and S. H. P. Melgs.

Mr. John A. Stevens is acting at the Grand Opera House in Brooklyn this week, in his drama of "Passion's Slave," which was acted by the Windsor Theatre Company—which includes Welsh Edwards, John Jock, Gabrielle Du Sauld and others. Mr. Frank Mayo does not appear there till April 16.

The annual sacred concert in aid of the St. Francis Hospital in Fifth-st., near Avenue-B, in charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, will be given in Steinway Hall on Sunday evening, April 15. It is announced that eminent artists will appear in conjunction with a large orchestra under Mr. George Matzka.

A new play, entitled "Lillian," was neted in the Turf Club Theatre last Monday night. The author is Mr. Harry Watkins, the old actor-and his daughter, under the stage name of Amy Lee, acted the chief part, Mr. Watkins intends to present this drama next season, with is wife, his daughter, and himself in the chief characters.

The soloists at the public rehearsal and concert of the New-York Chorus Society to be given in memory of Richard Wagner on Friday and Saturday of this week are as follows: Miss Hattie Louise Simms, Mrs. Adolf Hartdegen, Miss Elia Eurle, Miss Zeliie do Lussan, Mrs. Minnie E. Denniston, Miss Fanny Hirsch, Mr. Theodore J. Toedt, Mr. C. F. Tretbar, and Mr. Franz Remmertz. In addition, forty-eight flower-girls will appear in the flower-garden scene from "Paralfal."

The crowd of musical events last evening was somewhat diminished by the breakdown of the concert advertised to be given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the little artist Miss Marion Foster. and the postponement of the first production of "The Prince Consort" at the Thalia Theatre. The indisposition of Mr. Klein was announced as the cause of the late ter. The theatre was closed last evening, and the play will be brought out to-night with another actor in the part designed for Mr. Klein. The benefit concert given up apparently for lack of interest, the concer-given up apparently for lack of interest, the concer-given on Thursday evening for the Woran's